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8 AND ROSA ISELA GARCIA DE REYNOSO

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

10 CENTRAL OF CALIFORNIA

11 MAACO FRANCHISING, LLC a  
Delaware limited liability company,

12 Plaintiff,

13 v.

14 SRS VENTURES, INC., a California  
15 corporation; ASAM V. REYNOSO,  
an individual; ROSA ISELA  
16 GARCIA DE REYNOSO an  
individual; and DOES 1 through 10,  
17 inclusive,

18 Defendants.

) CASE NO. 8:14-cv-00606-MWF-DFM

) **[PROPOSED] STIPULATED**  
PROTECTIVE ORDER

) Judge: Hon. Michael W. Fitzgerald  
Complaint filed: April 7, 2014

19 **1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS**

20 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action is likely to involve  
21 production of confidential, or private information for which special protection from  
22 public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this  
23 litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and  
24 petition the Court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties  
25 acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures  
26 or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure  
27 and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to  
28 confidential treatment under the applicable legal principals.

1           **2.     DEFINITIONS**

2           2.1    Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the  
3 designation of information or items under this Order.

4           2.2    "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items: information (regardless  
5 of how it is generated, stored, or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for  
6 protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

7           2.3    Counsel (without qualifier): Counsel of Record (as well as their  
8 support staff).

9           2.4    Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information  
10 or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as  
11 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES  
12 ONLY."

13          2.5    Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless  
14 of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including,  
15 among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced  
16 or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

17          2.6    Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a  
18 matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel  
19 to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or  
20 current employee of a Party or of a Party's competitor, and (3) at the time of  
21 retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party's  
22 competitor.

23          2.7    "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY"  
24 Information or Items: extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items,"  
25 disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of  
26 serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

27          2.8    Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association,  
28 or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as "CONFIDENTIAL," or as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation

1 of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or  
2 otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the  
3 disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source  
4 who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality  
5 to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed  
6 by a separate agreement or order.

#### 7 **4. DURATION**

8 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations  
9 imposed by this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees  
10 otherwise in writing or a court order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be  
11 deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and defenses in this action,  
12 with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the completion and  
13 exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,  
14 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of  
15 time pursuant to applicable law.

#### 16 **5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL**

##### 17 **5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.**

18 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it  
19 designated for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for  
20 the level of protection initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly  
21 notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

22 **5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations.** Except as otherwise provided in  
23 this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise  
24 stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery. Material that qualifies for  
25 protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is  
26 disclosed or produced.

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1 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

2 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or  
3 electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or  
4 trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL"  
5 or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to each page  
6 that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a  
7 page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the  
8 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and  
9 must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

10 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available  
11 for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting  
12 Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During  
13 the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for  
14 inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS'  
15 EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants  
16 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or  
17 portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing  
18 the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend  
19 ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES  
20 ONLY") to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or  
21 portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party  
22 also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate  
23 markings in the margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of  
24 protection being asserted.

25 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial  
26 proceedings, that the Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of  
27 the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding, all protected testimony and specify  
28 the level of protection being asserted. When it is impractical to identify separately

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each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right to have up to 21 days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the entire transcript shall be treated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only authorized individuals who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition shall not in any way affect its designation as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

(c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL —ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

## **6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS**

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this Protective Order and explain the Challenging Party's basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was



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not proper. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging confidentiality designation at any time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

## **7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and



under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 15 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees of the Receiving Party (including in-house counsel) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating

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Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order;

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.3 Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below, have been followed;

(c) the court and its personnel;

(d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A); and

(e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

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7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or Information or Items to Experts.

(a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that has been designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" pursuant to paragraph 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general categories of "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" information that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert's current resume, (4) identifies the Expert's current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any time during the preceding five years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the preceding five years.

(b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Designated Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

(c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no

1 agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may  
 2 file a motion seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such motion must  
 3 describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the  
 4 disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the  
 5 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to  
 6 reduce that risk. In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a  
 7 competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to resolve the matter by  
 8 agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions) and  
 9 setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to  
 10 approve the disclosure.

11 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall  
 12 bear the burden of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail  
 13 (under the safeguards proposed) outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose  
 14 the Protected Material to its Expert.

15 **8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR**  
 16 **ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION**

17 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation  
 18 that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as  
 19 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES  
 20 ONLY" that Party must:

21 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such  
 22 notification shall include a copy of the subpoena or court order; promptly notify in  
 23 writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation  
 24 that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this  
 25 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective  
 26 Order; and

27 (b) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be  
 28 pursued by the Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

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If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material — and nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

**9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT  
TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION**

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL — ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY". Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

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3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

#### **10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL**

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

#### **11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL**

The inadvertent production in discovery of any privileged or otherwise protected or exempted information shall not be deemed a waiver or impairment of any claim of privilege or protection, including but not limited to the attorney-client privilege, the protection afforded to work-product materials or the

1 subject matter thereof provided that the Producing Party shall promptly provide  
2 notice to the Receiving Party in writing when inadvertent production is  
3 discovered. Upon receiving written notice from the Producing Party that  
4 privileged information or work-product material has been inadvertently produced,  
5 such information shall promptly either be destroyed with confirmation of its  
6 destruction provided to the Producing Party or returned to counsel for the  
7 Producing Party. Compliance with the terms of this paragraph will not constitute a  
8 waiver of the receiving party's right to challenge the assertion of privilege.

9 **12. MISCELLANEOUS**

10 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of  
11 any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

12 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this  
13 Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to  
14 disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in  
15 this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on  
16 any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective  
17 Order.

18 12.3 Export Control. Disclosure of Protected Material shall be subject to  
19 all applicable laws and regulations relating to the export of technical data  
20 contained in such Protected Material, including the release of such technical data  
21 to foreign persons or nationals in the United States or elsewhere. The Producing  
22 Party shall be responsible for identifying any such controlled technical data, and  
23 the Receiving Party shall take measures necessary to ensure compliance.

24 12.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the  
25 Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested  
26 persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected  
27 Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any Protected Material must comply  
28 with the applicable Court requirements to do so.



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12.5 Source's Use of Own Information. Nothing in this Order shall prevent a Source from using or disclosing its own information as it deems appropriate. Any such disclosure by a Source shall not impair the confidentially obligations imposed upon all other parties and person subject to this Order.

### 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: November 25, 2014



DOUGLAS F. McCORMICK  
United States Magistrate Judge

**EXHIBIT A****ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND**

\_\_\_\_\_[print or type full name], of [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Central District of California on\_\_\_\_in the case of *Maaco Franchising LLC v. SRS Ventures, Inc., Asam V. Reynoso, and Rosa Isela Garcia de Reynoso*, SACV 14-00606-MWF (DFMx). I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Central District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_[print or type full name] of \_\_\_\_\_[print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_  
(City and State where sworn and signed)

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_